Virtual intercultural communication practice and learning An ordinary gamification perspective

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The concept "game" – a slippery customer



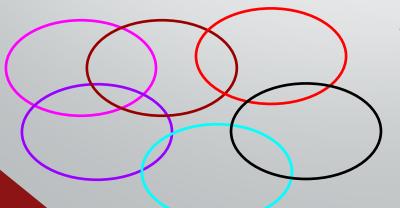
Our **Aristotelian** intuition:

> necessary and sufficient conditions

Ludwig Wittgenstein, *Philosophical Investigations*:

"Consider for example the proceedings that we call 'games'. I mean board-games, card-games, ball-games, Olympic games, and so on. What is common to them all?"

> Family resemblances



Games in a pedagogical context

A change in perspective & purpose

Gamifying **LEARNING** activities



fun, motivation

Gamifying **REAL-WORLD** activities



making world accessible, taking part





Children gamify real-world activities









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Children gamify real-world activities



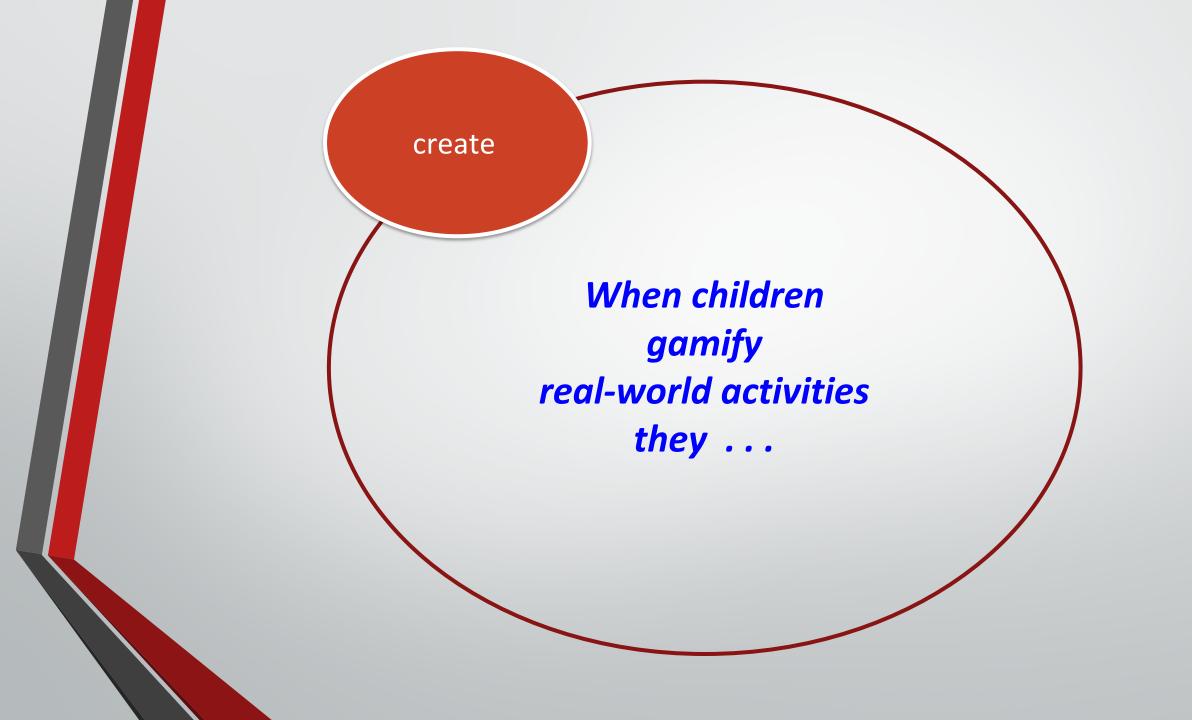




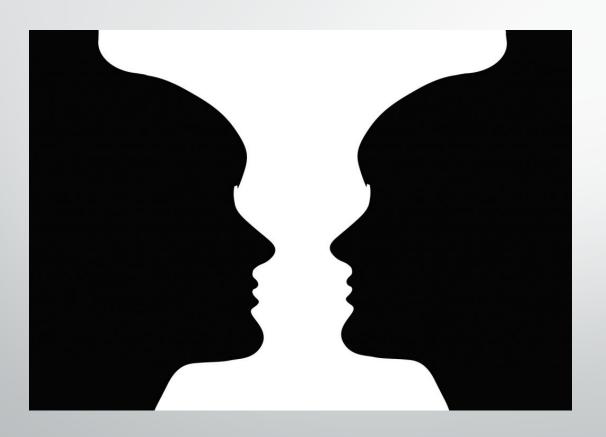


Children gamify real-world activities





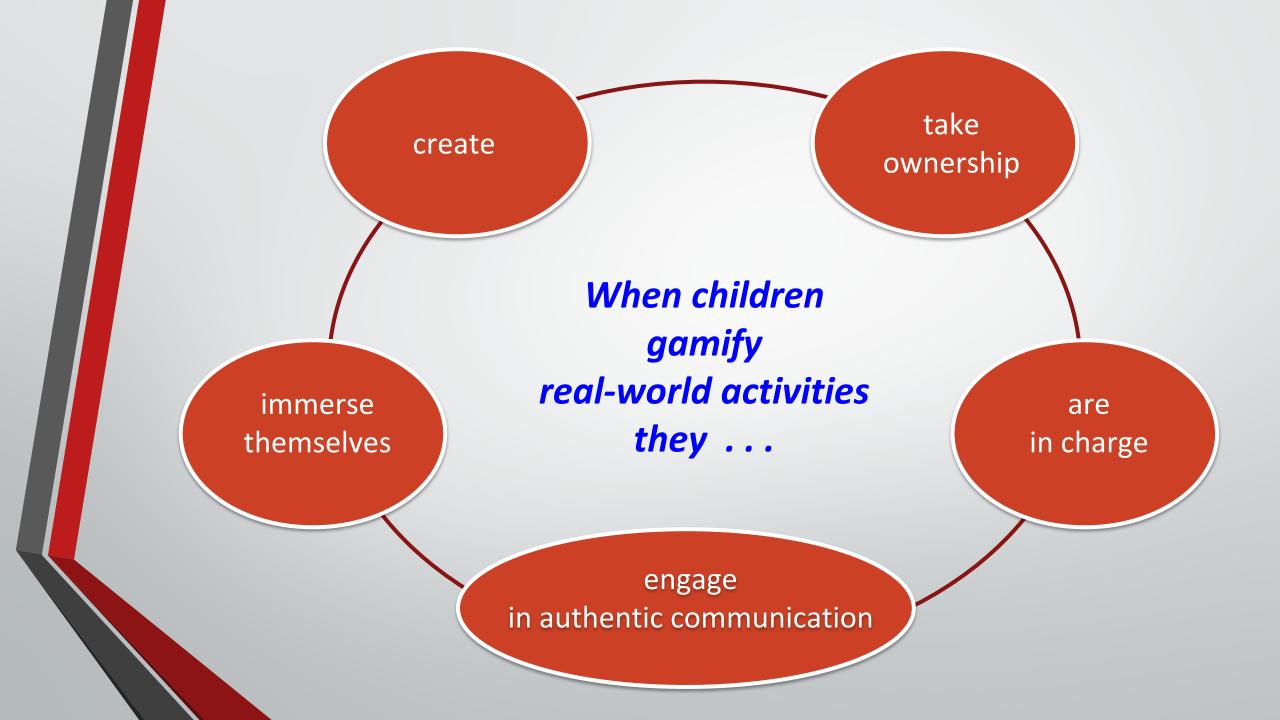
Perception of reality



Perceiving the external world by creating your internal version of it

Reality as a projected world

[e.g. Ray Jackendoff, 1983]



Gamifying real-world activities Pedagogical potential

- Simplification of complex real-world activities still out of reach
- Creation of a protected space of controlled real-world immersion for safe practice and learning - a Vygotskian Zone of Proximal Development
- Monitoring guided by one's own requirements of satisfaction and success

Authentic agency - Ownership - Emancipation

Gamifying real-world communication in the TeCoLa Virtual World

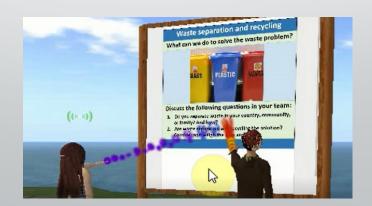
Students meet as avatars in international teams in **TeCoLa Virtual World** scenarios to collaborate on a given task



Learning station boards display multimedia task content:

- text passages and pictures
- links to video clips and web pages
- questions and instructions

Teachers can edit the content on learning station boards



Students

- follow the instructions on the boards
- discuss the issues addressed
- collaborate to solve a problem



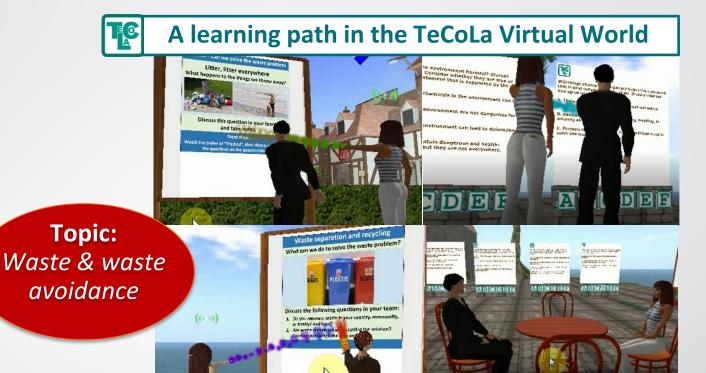
Example: Discussing waste issues in the TeCoLa Virtual World



Dutch and German secondary school students
Level: B2 / age 16-18

Learning objective:

to practise & improve oral communication



Working in pairs and from home, the students

- → watch a video
- → discuss and decide which statements were made in the video
- → exchange personal experiences and opinions
- → browse and collect ideas for how to avoid waste

What kind of English?

Language acquisition = socially mediated individual construction

- In my mind, heart and behavior -> MY English
- Shaped by who I am and where I come from
- Guided by who I want to be, i.e.
 by my own requirements of communicative & communal success

Pedagogical implications

- Standard Native Speaker English but with an open social constructivist orientation
- Pedagogical space for developing one's own signature (> MY English)
- Attention to speaker-learners' own requirements of success
- Attention to attitudinal skills such as tolerance for ambiguity, empathy, flexibility of behavior
 [Byram 1997] for both in intercultural AND everyday communicative
- Attention to monitoring for successful communication

→ A pedagogical lingua franca approach

- Speaker-learners use their common target language as a pedagogical LF
- Guided by their agreed requirements of success and their desire for satisfaction

[Kohn 2018a]

[Kohn 2018b, 2020]

Insights from our case studies

Speaker-learner agency

Monitoring for communicative & communal success

communicative participation

cooperative topic dev't and problem solving

comprehension production

empathy and rapport

speaker-learner satisfaction

partner orientation

non-native speaker emancipation

wait & see

school effect

→ A need for pedagogical mediation

[Kohn & Hoffstaedter 2017, Hoffstaedter & Kohn 2019, Kohn 2020]

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